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#### THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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The Sunday Journal has double the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana Price five cents.

THE polls in every precinct in the city will be open at 6 o'clock A. M.

THE accession of the New Yorker Zeitung and New Yorker Herald to the support of Fassett, in New York, insures him a large German following.

An old attorney advised a young one "when you have no case, abuse the opposite side." The Sullivan organs have done nothing else for some time past.

As a general thing political matters are not editorially discussed in the Sunday Journal, but circumstances alter cases, and with an important election so near a few casual remarks bearing upon it cannot be omitted.

An important thing to remember is to use a blotter after you have stamped your ticket on Tuesday. Then there will be no danger of a blur that will be classed as a "distinguishing mark" by Democratic judges and cause the tickets to be thrown out.

Ir you want to vote a straight Republican ticket stamp inside the eagle square at the top of the ticket, and nowhere else. If you do not intend to vote for every candidate on the Republican ticket do not stamp the eagle square, but stamp only the little square to the left of the name you wish to vote for. Before folding ballot carefully use blotter on every place stamped, then fold so as to leave initials on the back of the ticket on the outside after it is folded.

THE St. Paul Pioneer Press, a conservative and free-trade paper, has collected reports from its correspondents in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota which show that the market value of farm lands in those States has increased from 10 to 50 per cent. during the last year. It is estimated that the agricultural wealth of the three States has been increased during the year \$200,000,000. In view of these facts the New York Sun says:

If the Pioneer Fress correspondents are right in their figures, the much pitied farmer is better off than most business men. There can be no particular use, then, for the Farmers' Alliance in the Northwest, and the caterwauling of certain cranks about the condition and prospects of agri- | electric lights where it formerly paid

THE danger to tax-payers under the present law is an increase of the levy. The high valuation is likely to be permanent, while the reduction in the levy will only be temporary. When it was proposed to make the city levy 60 cents the News protested against it and insisted that 65 cents was low enough, and, if anything, too low. The fact that the present levy is 60 cents is no assurance that it will remain so. The tendency is always toward increased taxation. The limit is still 90 cents, and the chances are it will be reached again before long. A levy of 90 cents on the present high valuation would be fearful, but this is what tax-payers have to contemplate. The present law is a continual menace.

MEN interested in the live stock in dustry, and, incidentally, in the official appointments to be made by the world's fair commission, are much disturbed by the possibility that Mrs. Meredith, of Indiana, will secure the position of manager of that department. A number of them who met in St. Louis, on Friday, manifested resentment over the circumstance that she was urging her claims with zeal and energy, and expressed the orinion that no woman could possibly be competent to preside over so important a department. It is no longer argued that there is any indelicacy or impropriety in the holding of such an office by a woman, the very evident fact that the duties of the place are entirely executive and such as to involve no embarrassment for the most sensitive cattleman called upon to consult the manager, making this early objection ridiculous. Whether the opposition of these men will prevent her appointment or not is uncertain; but there is a prospect of a pretty fight between them and members of the woman's board of managers, who advocate Mrs. Meredith's appointment.

A SOUTH DAKOTA latly has brought suit against a prominent local physician. claiming \$5,000 damages for the ruin of her husband through morphine. She alleges that the doctor repeatedly

husband is physically, intellectually and morally a wreck on account of said treatment. If every physician had to pay damages for the morphine victims he has made the profession would be large sum. There thousands of victims of the morphine habit in this country today who have been made so by the prescription and practice of physicians. Resorted to at first to alleviate pain, with perhaps some degree of justification, it is continued as a matter of convenience and comfort until in a short time the patient is shooting Niagara, the foredoomed victim of a habit that makes him worse than a living corpse. In very many instances the physician foresees the result, but has not moral courage enough to stop his dangerous practice or warn the victim in time. Often he becomes a weak and willing partner in accomplishing the patient's ruin. The country is full of the wrecks of men and women made through this pernicious habit. There ought to be a stringent law in every State in the Union holding physicians responsible for the results in such cases.

#### CAMPAIGN METHODS CONTRASTED.

It behooves every good citizen of Indianapolis, before casting his vote Tuesday morning, to calmly and dispassionately review the character of the two opposing campaigns that have been made upon either side.

First let us consider the Republican argument. Upon Aug. 1 the finest body of men that ever gathered in a municipal convention met at the Grand Operahouse. The list of delegates embraced the intelligence, the dignity, the worth of not only the party, but the citizenship of Indianapolis. The convention realized thoroughly the high purpose of its being, and went deliberately to work to put in the field a ticket reflecting the sentiment of the people in favor of a clean, progressive, intelligent management of city affairs, a ticket bearing such names as Herod, Smith, Wright, Jameson, Dean, Hicks, McCrea, Sweetland and Reichwein.

With this ticket in the field, the Re-

publicans began a systematic and legiti-

mate attack all along the line upon the

mistakes, the failures and the wrongdoing of the Sullivan administration, before the people for re-election. The Republicans have criticised the method of ordering street improvements where not wanted and ignoring petitions for them where wanted. They have criticised the arbitrary conduct of the Board of Public Works toward citizens who came before it. They have attacked the wide-open policy of the Board of Public Safety, under which the gambling houses are never molested and the saloons are permitted to do business on Sunday and after 11 o'clock at night. They have attacked the increase of taxation, and shown that most of the increase under Democratic rule will be absorbed in salaries of officers and pay-rolls of firemen, police, janitors and other regular employes. They have exposed the workings of the city engineer's office, where an increase from a little over \$3,000 to over \$17,000 is made in expense, while the largely increased force is occupied a great deal of the time in doing private work, for which the city gets nothing, not even a deduction in the pay of the men whose time is thus lost to it. They have exposed one violation of the charter after another as they came up, more than a dozen in all, chief of which were the grab of illegally excessive salaries by the administration and the overdraft of one fund and transfer of money to it from another in order to straighten up the books, which were kept sealed to the public for more than two weeks while it was being done. They have attacked the failure to light the whole city with electricity and the illegal "arrangement" by which the city is now paying \$105 per lamp for but \$60. The have attacked the estimates and appropriations as extravagant. The have criticised the refusal to encourage street-railway competition, they have attacked the refusal to compel the gas companies to extend their mains and make connections, and they have exposed and nipped in the bud an incipient scheme to raise gas rates. Last, but not least important, they have attacked the avowed effort to bring the public schools under the control of the municipal government and make them subject to political influences.

Now for the Democratic argument. It | Jew. started out with an attack upon the Denny administration, with statements which were readily proven false by Mr. Denny. Then, as soon as the Republican ticket was nominated it began a campaign of personal abuse and misrepresentation of the action and utterances of the head of the ticket. To the Republican attack, for the most part, no defense has been offered, except as to the grab of salaries, if railing at the men who compelled the return of these salaries to the treasury can be called a defense. It is possible that the "you're another" cry raised when the scheme to increase gas rates was exposed may also be considered a defense. After remaining upon the defensive until two weeks ago, the Democratic management fled to the desperate resort of making false and foul personal charges against the head of the Republican ticket, most of which were dug up and distorted out of shape by Judge Ayres, the close friend of the head of the Democratic ticket. All that were worth noticing were promptly met and shown to be untrue. Finding this contemptible warfare ineffective, the last desperate effort to create a diversion came in the bold effort to stampede the Republicans by "pumped morphine into her husband, so | trying to convince them that Coy had

The Journal submits that these are all

legitimate, sensible issues, appealing to

the business sense, the intelligent rea-

son of voters. Matters of a personal

nature concerning opposing candidates

have been presented to both the Repub-

lican committee and the Journal. They

have been declined with thanks. The

Republicans have not been making that

kind of a campaign.

long enough to show that this was a scheme to which Coy was a party.

Such has been the character of the campaign. Let thinking citizens ponder it well, while bearing in mind that the Democratic campaign has been largely conducted by the News, which indorsed the Democratic ticket before the Republican was nominated. Let them consider these things well, reason them out carefully, and then determine upon which side they stand.

OUR PRESIDENTS AND THE PRESS.

In an article in the current Century on "The Press and Public Men," the experienced Washington correspondent. Gen. H. V. Boynton, reviews the relations of the press to the various administrations during the last quarter of a century. He gives high praise to Mr. Lincoln for his appreciation of the advantages of the press and for his confidence in its patriotism and discretion. While great care was exercised over the matters made public and restraints were necessarily imposed, the policy of his administration was generally made known in advance to those whose trustworthiness had been proved, in order that the public might be prepared for what lay in the future. Often undecided questions were placed before the public in order that the administration might be aware of the sentiment of the people as a guide to his final action. President Johnson treated the press with consideration, and, having no definite policy, there was no attempt to conceal anything. President Grant made enemies of the newspapers by his unfriendly treatment of their representatives at Washington. Of Hayes General Boynton says there never has been President more willing to furnish in formation upon questions of public policy and upon matters which he de signed to communicate to Congress than he. General Garfield did not live long enough to give indication of what his course would be in this matter. President Arthur was always accessible, and his relations with newspaper representatives were in many instances extremely friendly. President Cleveland was dignified and courteous. Of President Har-

It is emphatically true that he has suffered seriously from his reluctance to have the prominent and influential part which he has exercised over public affairs from the first days of his administration made known through the press. While no question of public policy has engaged the attention of Congress since he took the oath of office in which he has not taken personal and active interest, and in which he has not been signally influential in shaping results, this fact, throughout the first two rears of his administration, was known to but few, and these never felt themse ves at liberty to comment freely upon the subject dence it resulted that, until a very recent date, the impression has been widespread in the country-an impression which dissatisfied public men have not been slow to encourage-that President Harrison simply sat quietly in his office exercising the routine duties of an executive, without much further effort in the direction of originating and shaping the public policy on those grave questions of national concern which have been so numerous throughout his administration. This false impression, shared so widely by the press of the country, has not resulted from any reticence on his part in talking with its representatives, for they always find ready access to him, and such as he has learned to trust invariably find him a free talker upon all questions of public policy, but it has arisen from the undue reluctance which he has exhibited from the first to have his own part in public affairs made the subject of free discussion. Of late there has been a wholesome change in this respect, which has resulted at once in its becoming generally known that in every prominent question of party policy President Harrison has been from the beginning of his administration a most active, intelligent and influential promoter of the results that have been attained."

This testimony of General Boynton represents the character of President Harrison as it is understood by those who have known him in other relations of life and have found him a man of decision and of action, but of such reticence and modesty that his part in important public movements might easily escape attention and the credit be monopolized by more self-assertive men. General Boynton is in a position to know departments of the government. The people who knew General Harrison of old have known that he was not a mere routine official, but was a President in reality—a President with a fixed policy and ability to carry it out. The public, as General Boynton says, is becoming acquainted with these facts, and it is a matter of gratification to his admirers that justice is being measured out to him. It has come slowly, and is not yet full and free, for the statesmanship and capacity of the President are not yet fairly realized by all as they will be.

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## IS IT A DISGRACE TO BE A JEW?

Mr. R. J. Abrams, Democratic candi date for city clerk, evidently thinks so, for he has attempted to strengthen himself before the community and wi votes by announcing that he is not

Whether the question is regarded from the stand-point of nationality or religion it is no disgrace to be a Jew. As a distinct nationality the Hebrew race is one of the oldest of which we have any account, and its place in hishas been unique and honorable. No other chapter in the history of the human race is more picturesque and extraordinary than that which relates to the wonderful manner in which the Hebrew race has been held together and led through the mazes of the world's history from one degree of advancement to another. Kings and kingdoms have been forgotten and dynasties have passed away, but the Jewish people have maintained their distinct nationality and their unique position among men through all the changes. And what a race it has been in its product of noble men and women The centuries are illuminated with its contributions to the ranks of science, learning, art and literature. Savants, sages, painters, composers, sculptors, authors, soldiers and philanthropists in great numbers are among its contributions to the history of the world's progress. Yet R. J. Abrams, Democratic candidate for city clerk, tries to win votes by publicly denying that he is

faith it commends itself most strongly to persons of devout and intellectual natures. In simplicity and grandeur it is not surpassed, if equaled, by any other phase of religious belief. It was the light of the world when a large part of the world was enveloped in the darkness of heathenism. In its adaptability to modern society it is fully abreast with other religions. The practical charities of the Hebrew church are unsurpassed by those of any other denomination. Its orphan asylums, hospitals, homes for the poor and aged and other benevolent institutions are among the best. There are few Jewish beggars, few Jewish criminals, and scarcely ever a Jewish divorce. The domestic life of the Jews is peculiarly beautiful, a result largely of their religion. There is no better citizen than a religious Jew. Yet R. J. Abrams, the Democratic candidate for city clerk, thinks to increase his popularity by publicly announcing that he is not a Jew. Every Hebrew in the city should work till the polls close to compass his defeat.

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A VIADUCT GIVEN AWAY.

Mayor Sullivan is responsible for serious depreciation in the value o property immediately south of the Union Station. When he came into office there was a contract with the Union Railway Company for the construction of a viaduct on the alley between Meridian and Pennsylvania streets, east of the station. The city had made valuable concessions to the company, in return for which the company had agreed to construct a viaduct at the point named which would give free communication between those parts of the city lying immediately north of the station and those lying immediately south of it. When Mayor Sullivan came in the company immediately began to scheme to get out of this contract. For reasons of its own it did not want a viaduct at the place agreed upon, and to get out of constructing it proposed to build one on Virginia avenue. A viaduct is needed on Virginia avenue, but it was not necessary to surrender the other in order to get that. The city should have had both, and could have had them if Mayor Sullivan had done his duty. There was ample power under the law to compel the railway company to build both viaducts, the one on Virginia avenue as well as that between Meridian and Pennsylvania streets. But the company actually succeeded in making Mayor Sullivan believe that he was gaining a victory in substituting the Virginia-avenue viaduct for the other, when they knew perfectly well that they could be required to build both. The releasing of their contract to build the viaduct first agreed upon was a distinct give-away, a triumph for the company and a surrender for the city. The result is that the entire neighborhood south of the Union Station is cut off from direct communication with the North Side. On this account all property in that vicinity has depreciated in value and suits for damages are now pending against the city. Mayor Sullivan's connection with the matter shows that he is neither a good lawyer nor a good business man. He was completely outgeneraled and outwitted by the railway company, and the people are the

#### THE polls at every precinct in the city will be open at 6 o'clock A. M.

WE call attention to the remarkable ncrease in the number of small advertisements in the Sunday Journal. These advertisements come from all classes of people and represent a wide diversity of interests. The steady flow with which they are setting towards the Sunday Journal shows the popular appreciation of a good advertising medium. The immense increase in the circulation of whereof he speaks, being acquainted | the Journal since its reduction of price, with the innermost workings of all the | among the class of people that advertisers desire to reach, is proving a great magnet to this class of business. These small advertisements have been pouring in on the Journal at a very rapid rate of late. They are very suggestive and very interesting.

A Racing Association for Indianapolis, Indianapolis should have a race-track The State is hardly second to Kentucky in its production of fine horses, and more attention is given each year to the raising of blooded stock. Particular interest is taken in the development of speed, and even i the horses are unknown to the public, a crowd is always attracted by an exhibition of their paces. It is well enough for Richmond and Rushville, Cambridge City and Terre Haute, to have their tracks, but those towns should not be allowed to monopolize the races. However convenient those places may be for local horsemen, Indianapolis is the central point for the State, and a good track here, under the management of a wide-awake association, would draw a greater attendance from every direction than the smaller towns can possibly do. Once established, too, such an association could, by reason of the location, secure the presence of the most celebrated horses. There is plenty land in the neighborhood of the city admirably adapted for a track. Here and in the vicinity are men enough directly and indirectly interested in horseflesh to form the nucleus of a flourishing association. and any further membership needed should be supplied by those persons desirous of adding to the city's attractions. A good race-track, under proper management, is an attraction and a desirable thing, and Indianapolis should not be another year without it.

A NEW YORK bride refuses to live with her husband since she has learned that he has a glass eye, and an Indianapolis man acknowledges that he left his wife because she cut her hair short. Some people are hard to suit. As likely as not, if the New York husband had two good eyes the wife would complain that he was too observing and there is no certainty that the Indianapolis man would be happy if his helpmeet wore the longest store hair in market. This s a weary world at best.

BENJAMIN S. PARKER, one of Indiana's favorite poets, and a prose writer of reputation, is preparing to issue a small volume entitled "Hoosier Bards and Other Poems." It will include an estimate of Hoosier sing-

others of the writer's latest productions (but nothing that has ever before appeared any collection of his poems) and will contain a good portrait of the author. The volume will be ready for delivery in ample time for the holidays of 1891.

MRS. S. S. HARRELL, secretary of the educational committee of the State commission of the world's fair, has elaborated a plan by which to interest the school children in the coming Columbian exposition, and to secure their aid and co-operation in making a creditable display of Indiana's school work. She proposes, as a feature of this plan, that each pupil in the State shall be asked to contribute 1 cent. and each teacher 5 cents. The plan in detail is this:

The fourth Friday in November, 1891, and the 11th day of February, Washington's birthday (old style), 1892, are to be set apart as exposition days, on which a programme of patriotic historical and social exercises is to be rendered by the school. For the first exposition day it is suggested the schools take up the study of the life of Columbus, his voyages and discoveries, also patriotic songs, recitations and facts by pupils and teacher relating to the Columbian expo-

For the second day let the exercises be of much the same character, historically treating of the war of independence and progress of the Nation. On each of these days a penny collection is to be taken. The money collected will be turned over to the treasurer of the educational committee of the commission, will be used for the educational exhibit only, and will be duly credited to the school children and teachers of the State. By this manner of concerted action Indiana will be placed in a position to maintain her merited vantage-ground held by her in the educational contest with her sister States at Philadelphia in

The plan, which is indorsed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and leading teachers of the State, seems a good one,

and will doubtless be generally carried out. ALTHOUGH Kate Field is a native of New England and at present a resident of Washington she does not consider it necessary to belittle the West. Speaking of some of the fine architecture of Minneapolis and St. Paul she says that, excellent as are many exteriors, they fail to tell of the rare art treasures within. She mentions more than one gallery of unusual excellence, and declares that it is time to stop calling the art-dealers," she says, "where they send their best paintings, and they answer, 'To the West!' I but mentioned the National Art Congress to be held in Washington next winter, when Mr. Walker (owner of a private gallery in Minneapolis) offered his best American picture for our loan exhibit, and another art lover promised \$1,000 to the expense fund. If this is being wild and woolly I wish the disease were catch-

In reply to the accustomed sneer against J. Sloat Fassett of "parting his name in the middle" Mr. G. Whittaker Jones writes to

the New York Tribune: I write my name as Mr. Fassett writes his, and I am thoroughly tired of being accused of part-ing it in the middle. Hair is parted in the middle when an equal amount of it is placed on either side of the part. Therefore the name Roswell P. Flower is parted in the middle. The P stands for the part, and Roswell is the hair on one side and Flower, an equal amount of hair, on the other side. Now take the name of J. Sloat Fassett. Where is the part! Over on the side, of course. It is that period after the initial J.

As an exegesis on the subject of parting names in the middle this is neatly put. MR. MELBOURNE may be a crank, but he knows enough to come in for \$500 when it

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

No Idle Threat. "You are bigger than I am," remarked the hammer to the lump of coal, "but I think I can

do you up in grate shape." All at It.

At about this time he who lays his ear to the foot of Parnassus may hear murmurs of "Ruthtruth-forsooth-youth-first tooth" from the overworked machine poets preparing their odes to that baby.

As to Texas. "Oh, I tell you, the third party is getting there. Now, in Texas, which is normally Democratic

"Normally? Why, man Texas is so Democratic that it is absolutely abnormal."

Sorry He Asked. He-You are a puzzle, indeed. Your letters-

do you remember!-breathed love in every line. yet when I am with you, you seem so-ah-distant. Why is it? She-I do not know. I suppose that when you

are away you become more or less idealized, as

## BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

THE Duchess of Fife is frequently seen in the streets of Brighton with her baby, Lady Victoria Duff, actually in her arms. WINFIELD SCOTT, one of the greatest erals America has ever produced, is honored by no monument worthy the name. REV. FLORENCE KOLLOCK, of Illinois, has not been once absent from her pulpit on ac-

THE Chateau de Malmaison, where Bonaparte left his beautiful and beloved empress for the princess whom the French call the bonne bourgeoise Marie Louise, is

count or sickness during a pastorate of six-

An English lady of high medical rank, L. R. Cooke, has just set out for Seoul, the capital of the Corea, to open a hospital for women and children in connection with the

missionary station there. ANOTHER fine Rembrandt has been purchased for the Royal Gallery at the Hague. It was signed, and is dated 1657, and is believed to be a portrait of the painter's mother, Adrisen Harmentzoon,

LIEUTENANT MAXWELL, of the army, thinks that the Dakota climate adds to one's stature. Although supposed to have attained his full height, he has grown three and a half inches in a little more than a

MISS HARRIET PULLMAN, daughter of the sleeping-car millionaire, has become engaged to Frank J. Carrolan, of San Francisco, and the marriage will come off in the early spring. Her dot will be a six figure

MRS. FRANCES WOODRING is superintendent of a coal mine in Ashland, Pa., having occupied the position since the death of her husband several years ago. She is popular with the miners, who number 180, and is energetic and successful in her work.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has a problem now to face more perplexing than that of the Bismarck dismissal from service. The German ladies who desire to ride en cavalier in tights in the public ways and have been forbidden by the prefect of police have now appealed to the Emperor, knowing his love for displaying his superior judgment.

MRS. WINDOM, who is in deep mourning, was recently represented, quite inaccurately, as entertaining Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee in an imposing manner at Newton, Mass. The correct state of the case was that her brother, George E. Hatch, with whom she is living, invited those ladies to a quiet family luncheon, but no one else was asked. JUDGE CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia, is not.

as recently published, the only surviving ex-member of ante-bellum Cabinets. Horatio King, who was First Assistant Postmaster-general during Mr. Campbell's term, was appointed Postmaster-general by President Buchanan when Gen. Joseph Holt. who is also living, was transferred to the War Department.

THE marriage of Mrs. Leslie recalls the fact that Lady Wilde is more famous in England than her eccentric son, who gained most of his notoriety on this side of

been said before by his mother and retained in his strong memory, which was remarkable even in his college days, when he used to be able to quote several Greek plays verbatim off-hand.

THE Duke and Duchess of Teck and their daughter Victoria have discovered that there are discomforts and possible dangers in being overpopular. They experienced this on their recent visit to Winchester, when the crowd swept away all police barriers in a desire to get a closer view of the distinguished visitors, who were nearly crushed under their own carriage and trampled upon by the mob of respectables. MRS. REBECCA BOUTWELL supports herself by tending a tank for the East Tennessee railroad. She fires up and runs the engine. When it is out of order she repairs it. Previous to her enganment on the rail-road this woman took charge of the saw-

dust at a mill. It had been found impossi-

ble for any man to keep the sawdust rolled away. She not only kept the sawdust down

but knitted a pair of socks every day be-COL. DICK BRIGHT, of Indiana, who iving in Washington, where he is engaged in the practice of law, is in New York on gal business. The Colonel was for years e partner of the late ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, of whom he said yesterday that "no nobler man ever stepped shoe leather than he." The Senator's death seems to have affected the Colone deeply, as he has grown thin and gray in the last six months.

MISS DOLORES MARBOURG, half author of the novel "Juggernaut," and writer of the Irish letters which were justly considered to be the brightest pen descriptions that had ever come from the Emerald Isle, is about to go abroad with the young son of George Carey Eggleston, with whom Miss Marbourg collaborated in "Juggernaut." The child is singularly attached to Miss Marbourg, who in turn reciprocates his affection with an ardor that is beautiful

A WOMAN who once visited Disraeli gives this description of his appearance: The contour of his countenance was as delicate as that of a woman. His eyes were peculiarly open and direct and looked straight at one. He had snow white hair, which hung down in curls to his shoulders. He wore a velvet skull cap and a black velvet tunic, a kerseymere waistcoat and breeches, black silk stockings, low shoes and silver buckles. He was like a Rembrandt por-

trait started from its frame DR. PAULINA MASON, of Toledo, practices medicine at the age of 70. Her grandfather was the Chevalier Reauffanoff. personal friend of the Czar Alexander I. The chevalier was a schoolmate, hi granddaughter says, of Von Moltke, and afterward actually occupied the post of tutor to "the silent man." When she married a son of Governor Mason, Michigan, Miss Reauff became a resident of Detroit and entertained a great deal. President William Henry Harrison was often the guest of her husband.

A PROVERB. A proverb man must not forget, And daily should repeat; A corn upon the cob is worth Six dozen on the feet.

-New York Herald.

WHERE WOMEN ENJOY SUFFRAGE

Even in That Unlikely Place, the Is Man, They Have a Vote. New York Mall and Express. Notwithstanding the amount of agitation which the woman question has had in the

United States, very few people know the extent to which women have been allowed the right to vote in all parts of the world. It is probable that very few people suppose there is a spot in Africa where women haven even limited suffrage, but under the government of the Cape of Good Hope which rules several hundred thousand square miles of territory, womsuffrage. have municipal New Zealand women have municpal and school suffrage, and the Legislature has resolved that they shall vote for members of Parliament. Women also vote in Victoria, New South Wales, Queens-

land, South Australia and West Australia. In Pitcairn island (South Pacific) women have voted about a hundred years. They have full suffrage there. In the Isle of Man, on the opposite side of the globe, with about fifty thousand people, women have been voting five years. In England, Scotland and Wales single women vote for all elective officers excepting members of Parliament, and will very likely soon have that vote also. In Ireland

women vote every where fow poor-lar guardians, and in some of the seaports for harbor boards. In Belfast they vote for all municipal officers. In France women teachers vote everywhere for women members of boards of education. In Sweden they vote about as in Britain, and, indirectly, for members of the House of Lords. In Norway they have school suffrage, and in Russia women heads of households vote for all elective officers and on all local questions In Austria-Hungary they vote (by proxy) at all elections, including members of pro-vincial and imperial parliaments. In

Croatia and Dalmatia they vote at local elections in person. In Italy widows vote by proxy) for members of Parliament, In Finland women vote for all elective offices but one. In Iceland they vote for all elective offices. In Asia women tax-payers vote in the rural tracts of British Burmah. In the Madras presidency (Hindostan) they vote in all municipalities, also in the Bombay presidency. In all the countries of Russian Asia women can vote wherever a Russian colony The Russians are colonizing the whole

of their vast Asian possessions and carry with them everywhere the "mir, or self-governing village, wherein women heads of housholds vote. In our own country twenty-eight States Territories have woman suffrage. In every part of the great Dominion of Canada the law recognizes women's right to self rule. Woman suffrage in some gree exists in parts of every continent on he giobe. The grand total of square miles included in these lists of "Freedom's Conquests" is 19,725,000; the number of people contained therein 384,600,000.

STEALING THE SPOONS.

Milwaukee Hotel-Keeper Says the Fad Ha Cost Him Two Hundred.

If the spoon fad, which has agitated the

country for several months past, does not soon exhaust itself the hotels will be in danger of bankruptcy. "I cannot imagine any one meaner than the man who will come into a hotel and steal the silver spoons," said Manager Chase, of the Planknton House, yesterday. "But it being done right along, and if spoon craze doesn't soon cease, the hotels will have to contrive some means of fastenening their spoons to the tables. We have lost at least a hundred silver teaspoons during the last four months, which were taken by guests of the hotel affected with the craze. They are persons who would not ordinarily steal anything, but they seem to think that it is not stealing to take a spoon for a souvenir. They are sly about it though, and manage to slip the spoons in their pockets when neither a

waiter nor any one else is looking. They

are so sly about it, in fact, that it is im-

possible to detect them. Most of them think it a mighty good joke to pilfer

spoons. I heard of a traveling man who

was showing his collection of spoons to a friend. The friend asked him how he got them all. "'Why,' he said, 'I just wait until the waiter turns his back, and I do the rest.' 'I have been trying to think up some plan to put a stop to this thing, but so far not succeeded. The only thing I can think of is to give every man a spoon when he registers, and make him responsible for it just as he would be for the key to his room. It would be a good way to keep track of the spoons, but as it is hardly in in keeping with the methods of conducting a first-class hotel, I guess won't put the plan into operation. wish the man who originated the spoon

To London and Back in Three Minutes, Vall Street Dally News.

craze was in Jericho or some other distant

It is stated that between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock 800 cable messages are daily exchanged between London and New York brokers. A message has been sent to London and a reply received in three minutes, "pumped morphine into her husband, so trying to convince them that Coy had that he became a morphine fiend," and she was deprived of his support and kindly companionship. Also, that her loss a form of the morphine into her husband, so trying to convince them that Coy had joined their party. The Building of the Monument," the Atlantic. Lady Wilde as "Spranza" the Building of the Monument," the Atlantic. Lady Wilde as "Spranza" the Atlantic the usual time is four minutes—and of siving a series of bull-fights during the exposition. Whatever fighting is to be the Atlantic the usual time is four minutes—and of siving a series of bull-fights during the exposition. Whatever fighting is to be and brilliancy of intellect. The brightest the usual time is four minutes—and of siving a series of bull-fights during the exposition. Whatever fighting is to be and a reply treceved in the minutes.

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THE CRUISE OF THE BEAR

Captain Healy's Account of a Trip to the Arctic Ocean and Siberian Coast.

ce-Pack Too Solid to Reach Point Barrow-Destitute Whalers and Indians Relieved -Reindeer Purchased for Alaskans,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.-Captain M. A. Healy, commanding the revenue steamer Bear, has made a report to the Treasury Department in regard to the recent cruise of that vessel in the Arctic ocean. It is dated Unalaska, Alaska, Sept. 17, and gives a detailed account of the places visited and the services performed during his two and a half month's cruise in the Arctic ocean. Cape Prince of Wales was reached July 7. and it was then found impossible on account of the ice to proceed further north, and it was determined, instead, to gather information regarding the introduction into Alaska of tame reindeer procured from the Siberian coast. Visits were paid to East cape, and Indian Point, and Holy Cross bay in the gulf of Anadir. Several men were found willing to sell deer, and arrangements were made to call next year and buy all they were willing to part with. The Bear entered the Arctic ocean July 26, and arrived at Port Hope July 29. A number of cases of sickness and destitution among deserters from the whaling fleet were treated, including one man named William Brown, of the bark Andrew Hicks, who had lain in a deserted whaling station since February with almost no clothing or attention, and whose frozen limbs had partially decomposed. Amputa-

fair way of recovery. Point Belcher was reached Aug. 11. and it was found that the ice-pack was solid to the north and east along the shore, with ne signs of moving, and it was found impos sible to reach the Point Barrow relief station to deliver the coal and provisions brought from San Francisco. Word was received from the superintendent saving that they have seal and other supplies sufanother year. In several instances the Bear transported whalebone for private parties. Captain Healy says that whalebone has reached so high a value that it resembles specie, and that he regards it as but a fathering help for the government to give this protection on the confines of civilization to the valuable productions of its

adventurous citizens. The Bear proceeded south Aug. 23, going to the Arctic Siberian coast, and purchase eight reindeer, taking four on board and leaving the others until next year. King's island was visited on the 30th, on which there is a village of two hundred natives. They were found to be short of provisions owing to a bad hunting and fishing season, and were in actual danger of starvation. The sum of \$150 was subscribed by officers and passengers of the Bearand all the food supply obtainable at St. Michael's was purchased for the islanders with the view of bridging them over till the sealing begins. Captain Healy considered this a good time to again call attention to the justice of the law prohibiting the

reech-loading arms to the natives Alaska, especially as their very pend on their success in hunting. nite men have made the seal aud wairus so shy that the spears of the natives are no longer of any avail. During the summer a school-house was built on St. Lawrence island, making four schools north

of the Yukon. In closing his report Captain Healy says: During this cruise much information has been gained concerning reindeer; many plans and ideas started have been changed superstitions exploded, and the matter of the introduction of the animals into Alaska has taken such a hold upon both natives and whites that it is now the most important question before the country. The deer seem to me the solution of three vital questions of existence in the country, viz. food, clothing and transportation; and believe that, under the care and attention of white men, the usefulness of the animals will be immeasurably improved over what is now in Siberia. The deer purchased were brought to Unalaska, where twelve will be kept by the Interior Department till next year, while four, that I bought on my per-sonal account, I intend to take to San Francisco, and present to some well-known zoological institution, and thus have in the United States a living evidence of the possibility of white men procuring reindeer in Siberia. On board the ship the animals soon accustomed themselves to their surroundings, and, with a plentiful supply of food, have thrived beyond expectation, Many erroneous reports have pictured them fastidious and difficult to care for, but they have been found particularly hardy, and with an ability to care for themselves that shows that they will exist where animals of like nature are found. These facts, and the pientiful supply of moss found along the Alaskan coast, makes their thriving beyoud a question of doubt."

PARNELL'S SISTER ANNA.

She Made a Courageous Journey to Head Off an Evicting Party. Kansas City Star.

Miss Anna Parnell, sister of the fallen leader, has, in late years, lived in London and was of much assistance to her brother. She was the heroine of this incident: News had reached the Ladies' Land League in Dublin that the necessary force would be on the way the next day to evict all the tenants in a village on a great estate. Those were days when eviction was literally death if relief were not instant. Anna Parnell determined to postpone the evictions by reaching the village in time to organize the people and prevent the serving of the notices which must precede the actual turning out. Without food or rest, without companion, she covered the distance mile by mile, sometimes afoot

riding beside the driver of whatever vehicle happened to come along the roads. A brook babbled through a field she had to cross. As she approached it a squad of mounted men, bearing the notices and followed at a distance by a company of troops, came into view. Heavy rains had swollen the stream into a river, and its torrent roared with the force supplied by many

sometimes mounted on a horse, sometimes

rivulets from the distant hills. The day would be lost should the police and soldiery reach the village ahead of her. A countryman, to whom she was personally unknown, overtook her, going in the same direction. They surveyed each other with friendly suspic

"My man," she said, "if I should tell you that I am Anna Parnell, and that I want to get to the village ahead of the police, do you think you could carry me across? A cry of astonishment and delight was the reply, and before she could catch her breath she was up in his arms. The stream was crossed and the panting and exhausted pair sat down together on the further shore

The police followed leisurely, but when they reached the village they found them-

selves foiled. What Did Shakspeare Die Of?

Medical Times. There is a tradition of very respectable antiquity that he died of a fever contracted through going on a drinking bout with Ben Jonson and other boon companions. Mr. J. F. Nisbet, in his new work, "The Insanity of Genius," discusses the question from an entirely new point of view, that of pathol ogy. In the author's opinion, Shakspeare died of paralysis, or some disease akin to paralysis. The signature to the will, he holds, atlords strong presumption of this, but he has also other facts to adduce in support of this theory. In 1657 Dr. Hall's medical cure-book was published by James Cooke, "A practitioner in physick and chirurgery." Dr. Hall, as is well known, was Shakspeare's son-in-law, and his book proves beyond a doubt that nervous dis-ease existed in Shakspeare's family, a fact which Mr. Nisbet considers accounts for the short average duration of the lives of its members, and the speedy extinction

of the line of Shakspeare's direct descend Why They Declined.

The world's fair managers have declined the offer of a gentleman from Madrid, who was willing to pay \$1,250 for the privilege of giving a series of bull-fights during the